

The Bloomfield Record.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL INTERESTS, GENERAL NEWS, AND THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

A. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

Vol. II. No. 85.

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Add to the paragraph the following:

"And provided further, that in time of war no elector
shall be deemed to have been absent from the polls of the
United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be de-
prived of his vote by reason of his absence from such
election district, and the Legislature shall have power to
provide the manner in which, and the time and place at
which, such absent elector may vote, and for the return
and canvass of their votes in the election district in
which they respectively reside."

Section II.
Strike out all of the second section after the word
"bribery."

ARTICLE IV.
Section I.

Paragraph 3.—Strike out the words "second Tuesday
of October," and insert instead thereof the words "first
Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

Section IV.
Paragraph 7.—Strike out the following words:

"A compensation for their services, to be ascertained
by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; and
which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three
dollars per day for each day of service, from the com-
mencement of the session, and shall not exceed the
sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the re-
mainder of the session. They shall also receive the
sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel
in going to and returning from their place of meeting
on the most usual route."

—and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"Annually the sum of five hundred dollars during
the time for which they shall have been elected, and
while they shall hold their office, and no other allow-
ance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any par-
ticular service."

Also strike out the words "per diem."

Section VII.
Paragraph 4.—Add to the paragraph the following:

"No law shall be revised or amended by reference to
its title only, but the act or resolution or the section or
sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general
law shall amend any provision of a private, special or
local character. No act shall be passed which shall pro-
vide for the amendment of any law, or any part thereof,
which is made or deemed to be a part of the constitution,
or any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be ap-
plicable, except by inserting it in such act."

Paragraph 6.—Strike out the words "between the
word 'public' and the word 'schools,'" and add to the
paragraph the following:

"The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance
and support of a free and efficient system of free
public schools for the instruction of all the children in
this state between the ages of five and eighteen years."

Strike out paragraph 8, as follows:

"8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected
to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every
law for granting, continuing, altering, amending or
repealing charters for banks or money corporations; and
all such charters shall be limited to a term not ex-
ceeding twenty years."

Change the present number of paragraph 9 to 8.
Insert as paragraph 9, a new paragraph, as follows:

"9. No private, special or local law shall be passed,
unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor,
and of the general object thereof, shall have been pre-
viously given. The notice shall be published in the
official gazette, and shall be read at the opening of the
session, and shall be read at the opening of the session
after, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such
notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence
shall be preserved."

Insert as paragraph 11, a new paragraph, as follows:

"11. The Legislature shall not pass private, local or
special laws in any of the following enumerated cases,
that is to say:
"Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or
highways."
"Vacating any road, town plot, street alley or public
grounds."
"Regulating the internal affairs of towns and coun-
ties; appointing judges, justices of the peace, and regu-
lating municipal affairs."
"Selecting, drawing, summoning or empowering grand
or petit jurors."
"Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or
allowance of public officers during the term for which
said officers were elected or appointed."
"Changing the law of descent."
"Granting to any corporation, association or indi-
vidual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise
whatever."
"Granting to any corporation, association or indi-
vidual the right to lay down railroad tracks."
"Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal
cases."
"Providing for the management and support of free
public schools."

"The Legislature shall pass general laws providing
for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all
other cases, in its judgment, may be provided for by
general law. The Legislature shall not pass any special
act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass
general laws under which corporations may be or-
ganized and corporate powers of every nature be sub-
ject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration, at the will
of the Legislature."

Insert as paragraph 12, a new paragraph, as follows:

"12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under gen-
eral laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true
value."

Section VIII.
Insert as paragraph 2, a new paragraph, as follows:

"2. Every officer of the Legislature shall, before he en-
ters upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe
oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly promise and swear
(or affirm) that I will faithfully, impartially and justly
perform all the duties of my office, and will support the
constitution of my ability and understanding; that I will
carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property
entrusted to me as keeping by virtue of my office, and
make such disposition of the same as may be re-
quired by law.'"

Section IX.
Paragraph 6.—After the word "Legislature," where it
occurs first in said paragraph, insert the words "or the
senate alone."

Paragraph 7.—Add to the paragraph the following:

"If any bill presented to the governor contain several
items of appropriations of money, he may object to
the whole or to any one or more of the items, and the
portion of the bill, in such case he shall append to the
bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the
items to which he objects, and the appropriation ob-
jected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature or its
majority shall be so constituted, the bill, notwithstanding
the objection of the governor, shall become a law, and the
same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the
objection of the governor, and the appropriation ob-
jected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature or its
majority shall be so constituted, the bill, notwithstanding
the objection of the governor, shall become a law, and the
same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the
objection of the governor, and the appropriation ob-
jected to shall not take effect."

Paragraph 8.—Add to the paragraph the following:

"Nor shall he be elected by the Legislature to any of-
fice under the government of this state or of the United
States, during the term for which he shall have been
elected governor."

ARTICLE VII.
APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.
MILITIA OFFICERS.

Paragraph 5.—After the words "major generals," in-
sert the words "the adjutant general and quartermaster
general."

Paragraph 9.—Strike out the words "the adjutant
general, quartermaster general and"

Also strike out the word "other."

Section II.
CIVIL OFFICERS.

Paragraph 1.—Strike out the word "and" (where it
occurs first) in the paragraph, and insert after the word
"appeals" the following words: "and the judges of the
inferior courts of common pleas."

Change the number of present paragraph 3 to number
2, and strike therefrom the following words: "and the
keeper and inspectors of the state prison; and insert in lieu
thereof the words 'three years.'"

Also, strike out the words "one year" in the second
clause of paragraph 2 of section 2, and insert in lieu
thereof the words "three years."

Change the number of present paragraph 4 to number
3, and strike out the word "and" where it occurs be-
tween the word "chancery" and the word "secretary."

Also, insert after the word "state" the words: "and
the keeper of the state prison."

Change the number of present paragraph 5 to number
4.

Change the number of present paragraph 6 to number
5, and strike therefrom the words "annually," and
insert after the word "annual," and "they may be re-elected until they shall
serve three years, but no longer." Insert after the word
"assembly" the following words: "and they shall
hold their office for three years," and add to the par-
agraph the following words: "whereas they shall annually
renew their bonds."

Change the number of present paragraph 9 to number
7.

Change the number of present paragraph 9 to number
8.

Change the number of present paragraph 10 to number
9.

Change the number of present paragraph 11 to number
10.

ONE AND ONE.

Two little girls are better than one,
Two little boys can double the fun,
Two little birds can build a fine nest,
Two little ponies can love mother best,
Two little ponies must go to a span;
Two little pockets has my little man,
Two little eyes to open and close,
Two little ears and one little nose,
Two little elbows, dimpled and sweet,
Two little shoes, on two little feet,
Two little lips and one little chin,
Two little cheeks with a rose shut in;
Two little shoulders, chubby and strong,
Two little legs running all day long,
Two little prayers does my darling say,
Twice does he kneel by my side each day—
Two little folded hands, soft and brown,
Two little legs tucked up to the knee,
And two little angels guard him in bed,
"One at the foot, and one at the head."
St. Nicholas.

[WRITTEN FOR THE RECORD.]

Charles Lamb.

Blessed be letters! how truly has it been
said, that they are the monitors, the com-
forters, the only true heart talkers. How
nobly did Lamb's soul measure itself by
itself through them. No one shines more
brilliantly in the overwhelming host of lit-
erary wonders of his age. On entering upon
the study of his writings, we are struck by
an air of graceful ease, as it were of relaxa-
tion, which hovers around. The stream of
his thoughts glides along at his will impeded
by no rocks, now lingering among the roses,
now among the sad realities of life, leading
us ever with a firm but gentle hand. What-
ever his theme may be, whether mildness or
humor, majesty or gentility, the same seren-
ity is displayed, and the river flows as
peacefully as ever. D. Quincey, with remark-
able eloquence and beauty of style, carries
us through dark and intricate paths to daz-
zle us at length with the brilliant sunlight
of his vivid imagination. Carlyle burdens
the brain with his deep and terrible origi-
nality. Emerson's mechanical sentences tire
the reasoning faculties. But Lamb, always
clear and easy, guides us by a mystic power
to feel as he feels, and think as he thinks.

With a temperament susceptible to the
genial influences around him, with sensibili-
ties kept tender and true to the many ob-
jects which encompassed him, he preserved
the freshness of his heart. Full of profound
sympathy and feeling, he takes us with him
to a Quaker's meeting, and in suitable lan-
guage he says: "wouldst thou know what
true peace and quiet mean? wouldst thou
find a refuge from the noises and clamors of
the multitude? wouldst thou enjoy at
once, solitude? wouldst thou possess the
depth of thine own spirit in stillness
without being shut out from the consoling
faces of thy species? wouldst thou be alone
and yet accompanied? solitary, yet not
desolate? singular, yet not without some-
one to keep thee in countenance? Dost
thou love silence deep as before the worlds
were made? Come with me to a Quaker's
meeting!" Could anything be more ex-
pressive of the deep sentiment, of awe and
respect with which a band of men and women
with such extensive mastery over themselves
as to be able to refrain even from good
words must inspire one? In like manner
his genius displayed itself in all his essays
with unintermitted evenness in spontaneous
language. A lover of nature, he could not
lay his hand upon a weed without feeling a
divine impulse in it. His Creator gave to
him the great gift of imparting grand
thoughts in the simplest garb, and with a
taste cultivated by "Those polished arts
which have harmonized mankind, softened
the rude and calmed the boisterous mind."

A.

VARIETIES.

"Do not sing that song again," is the
sarcastic title of a new song.

Mohammedanism has been defined as
"that blood and religion which makes people
wash themselves."

The most serious charge yet made against
Mr. Beecher is that he was the first man to
offer a chromo to subscribers.

"My notion of a wife at forty," said Doug-
las Jerrold, "is that a man should be able
to change her, like a bank note, for two
twenties."

A New York lady tried to redeem her
poodle from the dog pound with her rug.
When this was refused she kissed the ani-
mal, wept and departed.

"What are you doing there, you rascal!"
"Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me
as if you were at along ice." "Well, yes,
perhaps it will bear that construction."

It is true that there is nothing like adver-
tising, but a public officer, with nothing but
his salary of \$2,000 a year to live on, should
be careful not to give his wife more than
\$5,000 worth of diamonds at a time.

That boy was a wise child in his genera-
tion who, when asked to what trade he would
wish to be brought up, replied, "I will be
a trustee, because ever since papa has been
a trustee we have had puddings for dinner."

The Danbury man says: "One English
dinner in the inexperienced American stom-
ach will produce that night, 12 cross-eyed
lions; 8 bears with calico tails; 11 gnomes,
with illuminated heads; 1 awful dog, with
12 legs, and 14 bow-legged ruffians, chased
by a host of piratical cauliflowerers, mounted
on saddles of beef, roasted. Any respect-
able chemist will corroborate this state-
ment."

An Incident with a Moral.

On Monday afternoon a gentleman of this
city entered the baggage car of an outward
train, and desiring to read some manuscript,
he chose this car because it was airy and re-
tired. A youngster about fifteen years of
age was occupying, with great abandon, a
chair. The gentleman, wishing to sit near
the open door of the car, to obtain both
light and air, thus accosted the youngster:
"Bub, will you change that chair for my
seat for a few minutes?"

"No, sir! this chair is engaged."

The gentleman was very polite, as he re-
cognized the young man's right to the chair
by actual possession. It appears that he was
temporarily in charge of some express mat-
ter, his father being the expressman on the
route, but the moral of the incident we shall
give in relating another incident, which oc-
curred in this city very many years ago.

There was a very plainly dressed, elderly
lady who was a frequent customer at the
then leading dry goods store in Boston. No
one in the store knew her even by name. All
the clerks but one avoided her and gave
her attention to those who were better
dressed and more pretentious. The excep-
tion was this young man who had a con-
scientious regard for duty and system. He
never left another customer to wait on the
lady, but when at liberty he waited upon
her with as much attention as though she
had been a princess. This continued for a
year or two until the young man became of
age. One morning the lady approached the
young man, when the following conversa-
tion took place:

Lady—"Young man, do you not wish to
go into business for yourself?"

"Yes, ma'm," he responded; "but I have
neither money, credit nor friends, nor will
any one trust me."

"Well," continued the lady, "you go and
select a good situation, ask what the rent is,
and report to me," handing the young man
her address. The young man went, found a
capital location, a good store, but the land-
lord required security, which he could not
give. Mindful of the lady's request he forth-
with went to her and reported.

"Well," she replied, "you go and tell Mr.
— that I will be responsible."

He went, and the landlord or agent was
surprised, but the bargain was closed. The
next day the lady called to ascertain the re-
sult. The young man told her, but added,
"What am I to do for goods? No one will
trust me."

"You may go and see Mr. —, and Mr.
—, and Mr. —, and tell them to call
on me."

He did, and his store was soon stocked with
the best goods in the market. There are
many in this city who remember the circum-
stance and the man. He died many years
since and left a fortune of three hundred
thousand dollars. So much for politeness,
so much for civility, and so much for treat-
ing one's elders with the deference due to
age in whatever garb they are clothed. Now
this gentleman in the baggage car might have
been a director of the road or a very influ-
ential man otherwise, and as he is a very ob-
servant man and a good judge of character,
a different answer from the youngster might
have interested him in his behalf and led to
some future advantage.—Boston Traveller.

DOING AWAY WITH SEA-SICKNESS.

The Bessemer steamer, now building at Hull,
and soon to be launched, has a swinging sal-
oon. This vessel is 350 feet long, 40 feet
wide on deck, and has four large paddle
wheels. She can steam either way, being
shaped alike at each end, and fitted with
locking rudders. The Bessemer saloon—70
feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high—is
situated in the centre of the steamer. This
swinging saloon intended to counteract the
rolling motion and other evils of the channel
sea. The hydraulic apparatus controlling
the saloon will be managed by one man,
who by moving a handle will keep the
saloon floor in a line with a spirit level. The
supports of the axion which the saloon is
hung rests on beds of India rubber. The
vessel is expected to make the passage from
Dover to Calais in seventy minutes.

"Having ascertained the weight of what
I could live upon, so as to preserve health
and strength," says the Rev. Sidney Smith,
"and what amount I really have lived upon,
I found that between the ages of ten and
seventy years I had eaten and drunk forty-
four horse wagon loads of meat and drink
more than would have preserved me in life
and health! The value of this mass of
unprofitable food is considerable, worth seven thou-
sand pounds sterling! So by my voracity
I must have starved to death fully a hun-
dred persons; a frightful calculation, but
irresistibly true."

A tri-colored flag on the summit of Metz
cathedral, which had been a constant eyer-
sore to the Germans, was recently removed,
a reward of \$75 having been offered for the
feat, which was attended with considerable
danger, as after the top of the gothic tower
was reached, two balls had to be sealed to
reach the flagstaff. The man named Demange,
a house painter at Metz, lately made the at-
tempt and brought down the obnoxious
emblem of French rule, substituting there-
for a German flag of black, white and red.
Previously, seven Germans had tried to ac-
complish the task, but two lost their lives
and the other five failed.

Health Items.

Those who would have perfect digestion
should not drink anything at meals.
Drinking should always be done before, after
or between meals.

Milk is especially pernicious in all of those